

XP-002083720

1/1 - (C) WPI / DERWENT
AN - 88-295926 §38!
AP - JP870047342 870302; JP870047342 870302; §Previous
Publ. J63215635 !
PR - JP870047342 870302
TI - Skin prepn. to treat hydrogen fluoride burns -
contg. calcium gluconate, poly:hydric alcohol, nonionic
surfactant, fatty acid glycerine ester and water
IW - SKIN PREPARATION TREAT HYDROGEN FLUORIDE BURN CONTAIN
CALCIUM GLUCONATE POLY HYDRIC ALCOHOL NONIONIC
SURFACTANT FATTY ACID GLYCEROL ESTER WATER
PA - (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM IND LTD
PN - JP63215635 A 880908 DW8842 004pp
- JP2527174B2 B2 960821 DW9638 A61K31/19 004pp
ORD - 1988-09-08
IC - A61K9/06 ; A61K31/19 ; A61K33/16 ; A61K47/10 ;
A61K47/14 ; A61K47/34
FS - CPI
DC - B05 D21
AB - J63215635 A cream for burns caused by hydrogen fluoride
contains calcium gluconate, polyhydric alcohol,
hydrophilic non-ionic surfactant, higher fatty acid
glycerin ester and water.
- Pref. amt. of calcium gluconate is 0.5-3 wt.%. Pref.
polyhydric alcohol is propylene glycol, used pref. in
amt. 5-20 wt.%. Pref. surfactants are polyoxyethylene
fatty acid ester such as polyoxyethylene monostearate.
Pref. surfactants exhibit HLB value of 13-18. Pref.
amt. is 0.5-5.0 wt.%. Higher fatty acid glycerin ester
is pref. monoglyceride of stearic acid, oleic acid and
lauric acid and pref. amt. is 5-10 wt.%
- USE/ADVANTAGE - Calcium gluconate is now used for burns
caused by hydrogen fluoride (HF) as a gel prepn.
However, conventional prepn. causes crystal of calcium
gluconate after exposure to air and decreases its
hardness during storage for 3 months at 40 deg. C.
These two defects prevent efficient action of calcium
gluconate. This presents a new prepn. which overcomes
these problems and exhibits good stability. (Dwg.0/0)

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